

of grayish-brown with occasional narrow lighter interspaces. Growth lines the dominant sculpture, chiefly on the body whorl, crossed by more or less distinct fine, incised spiral striation. Spire conic, apex flattened. Whorls  $5\frac{1}{4}$ , slightly convex, body whorl very large. Suture indistinct, its terminal slightly ascending behind the lip. Aperture large, well exceeding half the total length of the shell, showing the external pattern inside. Peristome broadly expanded throughout. Columella almost straight with axis. Base flattened below the carina.

The holotype and several examples are in the collection of the author. The holotype measures: Length 30 mm., diameter 18 mm. Collected at an elevation of 1100 meters in the Department of Junin, Province of Jaugo, Peru.

*Drymaeus inca* is allied to *Drymaeus expansus* (Pfeiffer). The spire of the new shell is much shorter than that of *D. expansus*, the posterior termination of the peristome being much more removed from the suture than in the latter species. Further the color pattern and the shape of the aperture are distinguishing characters.

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## NOTES ON THE NAMES POTERIA, PTYCHOCOCHLIS, AND APEROSTOMA

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Dr. H. Burrington Baker, in a recent number of *The Nautilus* (vol. 56, no. 4, April, 1943, pp. 135-137), has questioned the use of *Ptychocochlis* Simpson as a valid group name in the Cyclophoridae, claiming it is a synonym of *Poteria* Gray, 1850. He has also dissented from the concept of *Aperostoma* as recently used by Bartsch, U. S. National Museum Bulletin 181, 1942, p. 124. That our silence may not be regarded as assent, we are stating our position as clearly and briefly as possible.

*Ptychocochlis* was proposed by Simpson (Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, vol. 17, 1894, p. 431 (1895) as a substitute for "*Platy-*

*stoma* Klein applied by Fischer and Crosse . . . several times preoccupied." Fischer and Crosse (Miss. Sci. Mex. Rech. Zool., vol. 2, pp. 149-150, 161, 1888) applied the name *Platystoma* Klein (already used in 1860 by Mörch for a different group) "à un groupe . . . dont Chemnitz a désigné le type sous le nom de *Turbo jamaicensis*" (l.c. p. 150) and again "une forme très-voisine, mais distincte, prise pour type du genre *Platystoma* de Klein, le *P. jamaicensis* Chemnitz" (l.c. p. 161). Before this, in 1885, Fischer (Man. de Conch., p. 744) had used *Platystoma* Klein as a section of *Aperostoma*, with the sole species "*P. jamaicensis*, Chemnitz."

The type, therefore, of *Platystoma* Klein of Fischer 1885 and Fischer and Crosse 1888, and that of *Ptychocochlis* Simpson 1895, is the *Turbo jamaicensis* of Chemnitz, whatever their concept of that species may have been (see Opinions of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature, nos. 14 and 65).

The type of *Poteria* Gray, 1850, is *Turbo jamaicensis* Wood (Index Test., ed. 2, Suppl., p. 18, pl. 6, *Turbo*, p. 3). This species is quite different from the Chemnitzian form as a comparison of the figures will show. Chemnitz mentions, and his figure depicts, the "very many wrinkles and fine folds at the suture and near the high edge which surrounds the deep funnel-shaped umbilicus like a wall." The description of the operculum is too general and his figure of it too poor to be of much value. Wood's figure, on the other hand, shows no corrugations and only a weakly expressed umbilical carina. If Wood's species had been more strongly sculptured, the artist would surely have shown this, as he did quite adequately the corrugations in the figures of other sculptured shells in the same work.

In spite of these evident differences, these two species have been confused and synonymized by most later authors. Pilsbry and Brown in 1910 (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1910, p. 534) called attention to the fact that "the species long known as '*jamaicensis* Chemnitz' is certainly not the Chemnitzian form, which was really *portlandensis* of Chitty."

Considering these facts we believe that the identification of these two forms as given by Bartsch (Bull. U. S. Nat. Museum, no. 181, 1942, pp. 93, 112) is reasonable and logical. Only an

examination of the type of Wood's species in the British Museum can definitely settle the question.

*Bartschivindex* H. B. Baker, 1943, becomes, therefore, in our opinion, a synonym of *Ptychocochlis* Simpson.

#### *The Type of Aperostoma Troschel 1847*

Troschel in the *Zeitschrift für Malakozologie*, vol. 4, 1847, p. 44, proposed the genus *Aperostoma*, naming as the examples: *volvulus* Lam., *mexicanum* Menke, and *blanchetianum* Moricand. The type of the genus must of course be one of these three.

Pfeiffer in the article immediately following states that in his opinion "Aperostoma still embraces two heterogeneous elements, namely, shells with a heavy calcareous and others with a thin, horny operculum. I would restrict the genus *Aperostoma* to the first i.e. those with a calcareous operculum, and I would revive for the others Montfort's name *Cyclophorus*, whose type in *Cyclostoma volvulus* Müller." To the two named species left in *Aperostoma* thereby he adds six more species.

*Aperostoma blanchetianum* was known to have a calcareous operculum, and the operculum of *mexicanum* was unknown (Pfeiffer states this in *Zeitschrift für Malakozologie*, vol. 4, 1847, pp. 103, 104), but he placed that species in *Aperostoma*.

Since Pfeiffer as first reviewer restricted *Aperostoma* to cyclophorid mollusks having a calcareous operculum, and since *blanchetianum* is the only one of the three original species having such an operculum, that species should have been selected as the type.

To preserve the genus *Aperostoma* as it was used by the first revisor nearly one hundred years ago and as it has rather generally been used until quite recently, we propose to present the case to the International Commission on Nomenclature, with the request that they rule *A. blanchetianum* Moricand the type of *Aperostoma* Troschel.

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### PAPUINA GARTNERIANA PFEIFFER

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

There has been considerable confusion concerning this as well as allied species from Northern Australia and the East Indies. In the same paper Pfeiffer described both *Papuina gartneriana*